## THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

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Webster offered a motion that the speak- that the schedule be left intact, contender appoint a sifting committee of seven ing that it would be better than letting members to whom all bills on general file a few men make the schedule. should be submitted and that all bills Sears amendment was adopted by a vote reported to the house by this committee of 56 to 24. Jones of Otoe offered an should have precedence in committee of amendment to change debits to non-inthe whole in the order reported, except terest bearing "open accounts," to be deappropriation and revenue bills. The ducted from the aggregate. Nelson then motion was tabled. Nelson of Douglas amended Hogrefe's amendment to make moved to have S. F. 11 engrossed for it all bona fide debts. Hogrefe accepted third reading. The bill was placed on gen- this amendment and withdrew his. The eral file. On motion of Nelson of Doug- Hogrese amendment as changed by Nellas H. R. 320, the Omaha charter bill, son was then defeated. Rouse of Hall at was ordered engrossed for the third read- 11 o'clock moved that the committee ing and its amendments printed. The arise and report the revenue bill for pascommittee on accounts and expenditures sage. At this time Burgess of Lancasappointed by Speaker Mockett. The committee reported that it found need for but one custodian, and recommend that report was adopted and therefore these two employes cut off the pay roll. The remainder of the day was taken up in consideration of the revenue bill.

H. R. 374, the salaries appropriation bill, was placed on the general file of the house on the 16th, with amendments appropriating \$3,600 for a deputy clerk of the supreme court; \$5,400 for three assistants at a salary of \$900; \$1,800 for an assistant state librarian; raising the salary of the steward at the Lincoln insane asylum from \$1.200 to \$1,500; raising the salary of township, precinct and school district the head nurse at the Lincoln home lands from 6 to 4 per cent, for the friendless from \$300 to \$600; raising the salary of the teacher of the industrial home at Milford from \$300 to \$600. H. R. 225, by Ferrar, and H. ing vote of 41 to 28.

read valuation belonging to it. He pleadto fair taxation. Ten Eyck of Douglas attacked the revenue bill as being onesided in favor of the railroads. He said ought to be made such for the railroads. to raise freight rates and in the face of this he said it was time for the republicans of Nebraska to get together and do something for the state. He said it was time they stood square-toed and flatfooted on the Caldwell amendment. Lcomis of Dodge, the fusion floor leader, concluded the debate in a most forcible speech for the Caldwell amendment. He bills were passed: S. F. 304, providing for regretted that this debate had sunk to fees to be paid the treasurer for work grain cars was adopted.

Consideration of H. R. 70-the Ramse elevator bill-was taken up in committee of the whole on the 17th. The bill requires railroads to furnish equal facilities Nebraska hereby desiring to commemorcars, switch connections, terminal handling and interchange. The amendment of- has for its purpose the relief of the peas- ever, in passing those bills. fered by the railroad committee, to which ant class of Ireland, and we do hereby state normal school till is at the head the bill was referred, cut out the provisions for terminal handling and inter- are to be found, our most profound con- resurrection. With it is the bill apchange, and required elevators to which gratulations on the seeming bright pros-It should be applicable to cost at least pects of the immediate dawning of a gold- at the state normal at Peru. The \$3.000. Robbins of Gage offered a substi- en era in the history of these unfortunate | bill appropriating \$100,000 for new tute to the amendment, which left the but noble people. bill unchanged save for a proviso fixing the cost of the elevator at not less than and the bill was then recommended for for placing constitutional amendments at passage as amended. The following bill the head of the ticket. H. R. 152, providwere read for the third time and passed: ing that the Lincoln school board shall Remedying minor defects in charters gov- ecnsist of five members. The senate went erning cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 popula- into committee of the whole with Day tion. Ayes, 87; nays, 6. To authorize of Nuckolls in the chair, with H. R. 236, corporations, associations and societies to the Gilbert primary election bill, a spetransact upon the assessment plan, the clal order. The committee recommended business of accident or sickness, or ac- it for passage. Standing committees recident and sickness insurance and to reminimized as follows: S. F. 52, mechanics' a funeral benefit not exceeding \$100. To lien law; indefinitely postponed. S. F. define the nature and scope of the Ne 288, providing for the qualification of braska state library, the University of teachers; indefinitely postponed. 8. F. Nebraska library and the Nebraska state 202, providing that before school levy is historical society liabrary and to regu voted boards must make an itemized eslate the purchase of books by them. timate of expenses; general file. S. F. Makes state library exclusively one of 303, providing that when a conviction is law books and public documents; the secured against a licensed seiler of liquor state historical library exclusively one of one-fourth of the money shall be paid United States and Nebraska history, and to the complaining witneses; indefinitely the University library one of general ref- postponed. S. F. 215, providing for regiserence. Provides for the transfer of books tration books and a form of registration, from one to another of these libraries in was passed. The senate went into comconformity with this classification. Re- mittee of the whole and made the folpealing proviso in law governing schools in metropolitan cities which forbids the provding that the school board of Linschool board to expend more than 2000 ex. | coln shall be composed of five members; cept in accordance with the terms of a written contract. Appropriating \$761 for the relief of General Victor Vifquain. Providing that appeals to the supreme court, including petitions in error, shall ed for third reading and later passed. H. curing uniformity in appeals. To prevent H. 202, providing for purchase of books the spread of contagious and infectious diseases and providing for a state health inspector by the state board of health at a salary of \$1,800. Carries an appropriation of \$10,000.

As soon as the house convened on the 18th the revenue measure was considered Mikesell of Dixon offered an amendment to exempt live stock under six months nor Mickey: old from taxation. This led to an ndment by Sears of Burt to strike ating \$85,000 for salaries of members out the whole schedule and leave the and employes of the legislature.

\* list of this property to the state board In the house on the 12th Hunter of of equalization. Many members urged

reported than on investigation it found ter sprung the anticipated amendment to three custodians of the supply room, W. let the street railways, gas, water works H. Clark and J. H. Jallison, appointed and electric companies in under section by the secretary of state, with the concurrence of the house, and Homer Gage, franchise, as in the case of the telephone, telegraph, express and pipe line companies. The proposition was defeated, 66 to 23. The report of the commit-Clark and Jallison be dispensed with. The be recommended for passage as amended was, on motion of McAllister, adopted at 2:35 p. m. As the amendments must first be printed, the bill probably cannot come to a third reading this week. The house passed H. R. 271, the Riggs bill, reorganizing the South Omaha school beard. H. R. 219, by McClay of Lancaster, a Lincoln city tax bill to allow Lincoin to buy the postoffice building for a city hall. H. R. 31, by Koetter of Douglas, to increase rate of interest on state warrants from 4 to 5 per cent and

In the senate on the 16th the follow-R. 214, by Christy, both "pure food ing bills were passed: Providing for bills." were reported to the general file the destruction of prairie dogs. Proby the committee on agriculture. A viding that all warrants issued by number of senate files were then read proper authority of any county, city. for the second time, after which the township or school district shall draw house took a recess until 7:30. At the interest, and providing the rate. Pronight session the house considered the viding that the balance of funds in the revenue bill in committee of the whole. hands of the Nebraska Relief associa-An amendment by Kennedy of Doug- tion shall be paid into the state treaslas was adopted, providing that where ury and that Rev. Ludden shall be rerailroads fail to make returns to the imbursed for postage and stationery state board the board shall proceed expense. Providing for registration of to ascertain the value from the best voters. The registration shall be held information obtainable, and to such at the office of the city clerk and shall past two or three years there has been value add 50 per cent as a penalty. begin on the first Monday of the not a little complaint from parties who Many amendments were adopted to month preceding each and every elecmake the bill correspond throughout tion, except school district elections, to the change in the date of assess- and shall end on the Saturday next ment from February 1 to April 1. Good preceding said election. The board surance is recognized and the business of Nemaha offered an amendment shall also be in session on election day. striking out the proviso exempting The order of business of the report from taxation live stock under three of standing committee was returned months old. The motion was adopted, to and the following reports were after considerable discussion, by a ris- made: H. R. 235, which was indefinitely postponed Saturday, was recalled from the house. This bill increases Immediately upon convening, the house the amount of indebtedness to be voted on the 13th resumed consideration of the by school districts. H. R. 7, providing revenue bill. Rouse of Hall was the first how railroads may condemn property speaker. He drew attention to the great in order to get the right of way. Gendebt of Nebraska by saying that "we, as eral file. S. F. 295, providing for the

state, are not prosperous, and it is be- eral file. S. F. 290, providing for the bill provides that 50 per cent of all the cause of deficient revenue laws." He open season for certain game, was income from policy holders shall be set urged the imperative necessity of a revelindefinitely postponed. The senate nue measure that would meet the de- went into committee of the whole, with mands of the hour." Morsman of Doug- Howell of Douglas in the chair, and las attacked the Loomis and Caldwell made the following disposition of bills: amendments, if enacted, they would de- S. F. 201, placing constitutional amendprive Nebraska of a vital portion of rail- ments at head of official ballot. Ordered engrossed. S. F. 223, providing ed for the revenue bill, maintaining that for certificates of satisfaction in case this bill would subject these corporations of foreclosure of tax liens. Ordered engrossed. S. F. 200 and H. R. 112 nity for passage with a few amendwere indefinitely postponed. The former is an act repealing the law relat-It was a fair law for the farmers and ing to the destruction of weeds in the public highways. H . R. 112 is the tain goods in the state. This provicounty commissioners' bridge bill. It provides that the board shall have porting. Under the proposed bill, greater power and shall not be compelled to furnish specifications upon which bids are made. A similar bill other particulars. has already passed the senate.

In the senate on the 17th the following

the low level of partisanship. He wanted done by land commissioner. S. F. 16, prothe problem fought out along strictly viding that compilers of abstracts file business lines. He refused to consider bond and providing a penalty for viola- who make adulterated goods tomanthe proposition as a party matter, not- tion. S. F. 223, providing for certificate of ufacture them still and sell them in withstanding the contrary efforts of satisfaction in case of foreclosures. S. F. the state, while the home manufac-Thompson, Sears, Sweezy, Douglas, 151, granting right of way for construction Mockett and Spurlock to make it such, of electric roads. S. F. 143, providing for He made the most prolonged argument the appointment of a state surveyor by on either side and was the leading the land commissioner. S. F. 133, providspeech for the Caldwell amendment. The ing for the election of a tax commissioner Caldwell amendment was defeated by a in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000. H. R. 123. standing vote of 58 to 36. The Thompson the Northewestern security bill, supposed amendment was adopted by a vote of to be in the interest of the railroad 51 to 36. The Loomis amendment to sec- merger, was indefinitely postponed. S. F. tion 87 was carried, changing the time 294, authorizing corporations to act as reof assessing to April 15, instead of Feb- ceivers, etc.; general file. H. R. 113, pro- tive early in the session. Friday, ruary, and making other changes. Jun- viding for filing indictment or informa- March 13, was the forty-sixth day. In kin's amendment to list and tax box and tion against corporations; general file. S. the fourteen remaining days all the F. 232, amending the constitution to pro- appropriation bills must be consider-On motion of Wall of Sherman this res- sired must be rushed through unless solved. That the senate of the state of pay. It is quite a task, especially as ate this the 1t7h day of March, A. D. 1903, do hereby commend that policy of

The following bills were passed in the was adopted by a rising vote of 84 to 2, senate on the 18th: S. F. 291, providing in the house, may not be read and

lowing disposition of bills: H. R. 152, recommended for third reading and later passed. H. R. 122, providing the Nebraska experimental station fund be turnfor library of State Normal school out of ing and butter producing. In the thirfees of matriculation; recommended for ty days during which Sadie was put to third reading and passed. S. F. 131, providing that seliers of liquors under license shall fine a \$5,000 bond; ordered en-

Bills That Have Become Laws. The following is the list of bills to the personal property schedule, so as that have been approved by Gover-H. R. No. 22, by Wilson-Appropri

Th. R. No. 87, by Gilbert—Providing that the city election in Omaha shall take place the first Tuesday in May and every three years thereafter. H. R. No. 67, by Gilbert-Requiring the city council of Omaha to acquire title to the Omaha water works plant. H. R. No. 60, by Wilson-Appropriating \$28,000 for incidental expenses of the legislature. H. R. No. 32, by Koetter-Making

the free text book law applying to H. R. No. 42, by Burgess-To permit the school board of Lincoln to

pay more than \$720 a year salary to a secretary. H. R. No. 279, by Good-Transferring \$10,000 from the maintenance fund of the Norfolk asylum to the Lincoln hospital for the insane.

H. R. 106, by Kittell-Repealing the law for a bounty on wolf scalps. H. R. 48, by Koetter-For the payment of a bounty on wolf scalps. H. R. 114, by Gregg-Regulating the printing and distribution of the state superintendent's annual report. H. R. 16, by Buffalo-To permit townships to buy and maintain cemetery grounds.

H. R. 40, by Thompson-Providing that land leases for a longer period than one year from the making there of shall be void unless in writing. H. R. 8, by Perry-Regulating admission to the bar.

H. R. 18, by Douglas-Providing a seal for county treasurers to be attached to tax deeds and certificates. H. R. 119, by Gregg-Making the duty of county superintendents to notify school districts when reports

S. F. 10. by Marshall-To legalize heating and lighting bonds heretofore voted by villages; for the relief of the city of Syracuse. S. F. 35. by Fries-Permitting nor-

mal schools having an investment of \$50,000 to issue teachers' certificates upon approval of the state superirtendent. S. F. 3, by Sheldon-Giving county boards added powers as boards of

quarantine, with jurisdiction outside of incorporated towns. S. F. 34, by Sheldon-Asking congress to establish the true military status of the First Nebraska militia by declaring it to be a volunteer regireducing rate of interest on county, city,

S. F. No. 29, by Warner-Was vetoed by the governor on account of its form. He presented a bill to remedy the defect. The bill authorizes the commissioner of public lands and buildings to charge certain fees for recording and filing papers. The title states that the fees shall be paid to the land commissioners. The su-

preme court has held that no state officer except the state treasurer has a right to receive money for fees. HAIL INSURANCE.

The legislature will probably take action at this session on the matter of giving legal protection to policy holders in hall insurance companies. During the ance companies and whose losses have not been paid. The need for such inof insuring farmers against loss from hail storms is considered, f properly conducted, just as legitimate as fire insurance There are some companies which have paid their losses in full and promptly. Unfortunately there have also been wild cat companies which have absorbed all the premiums in the payment of officers' salaries. To remove the stigma from the honest companies and to shut out wild cat organizations is the object of the bill which has been a people, are prosperous, but we, as a open season of fish. Placed on gen- ed for passage by the committee. The introduced in the house and recommendaside for the payment of losces. It also provides that a bond of \$50,000 must be deposited with the state auditor conditioned upon the faithful accounting of the funds of such company.

Pure Food Bill Agreed To. The pure food bills will be reported to the house at the earliest opportuments. The bills provided for a repeal of the law providing for a system of fees and permits to sell cersion made the board almost self-supthese sections were to be repealed and the law left as it was drafted in

Before the committee acted on th neasure a delegation of wholesale grocers and manufacturers of Lincoln were given a hearing. They strongly objected to the measure on the the home manufacturer. It would permit the outside manufacturers turer would not have the privilege of all his goods outside of Nebraska. This argument was strongly urged against the rigorous provision of the measure.

Time is Passing. be wishing they had been more acvide for blennial elections; general file ed and other measures that are deolution was unanimously adopted: Re- a long time is spent here without the aproportations from up with monumental height before the members. With the new revenue law in prosthe present king of Great Pritain, which peet they will feel more free, howtender to the Irish people, wherever they of the general file ready for an early propriating money for a new chapel buildings at the state farm under the Sears resolution, though favorably acted upon in committee of the whole put on passage till the revenue bill is disposed of.

Governor Mickey approved two bills on are charged with carrying concealed the words "or both" in the penalty clause and leaving it optional with the justice to fine or imprison the offender. The other bill which received the governor's approval is H. R. 76, by Perry of Furnas. It also is a curative bill, changing in a slight degree the last clause of section 1049 of the civil code relating to bonds for a stay of execution. The wording is changed to read "which indertaking shall be signed by the surety and a copy of such undertaking be

entered on the docket of the justice."

The Champion Milch Cow. Utica, N. Y., has recently won discow, Sadie by name which,or perhaps that place. Sadie has broken the world's thirty-day record for milk givthe test she produced a fraction over 2.754 pounds of milk, from which was butter. In other words, the milk that contest would have been sufficient to she thrown in, while her month's suparound her a wall so high that she

could hardly have jumped over it.



written by Stonewall Jackson while he of men crowding to the front in dewas serving with the army in the fensive line and killed twenty-eight Mexican war:

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone, The camp around in slumber lies; The night with solemn pace moves on The shadows thicken o'er the skies; But sleep my weary eyes hath flown And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

think of thee, oh, dearest one, Whose love my early life hath blest Of thee and him-our baby son-Who slumbers on thy gentle breast. God of the tender, frail, and lone, Oh, guard the tender sleeper's rest,

To her, whose watchful eye is wet-To mother, wife-the doubly dear, In whose young heart have freshly me Two streams of love so deep and clear, And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Whatever fate those forms may show, Loved with a passion almost wild-By day-by night-in joy or woe-By fears oppressed, or hopes begui From every danger, every foe,
O God, protect my wife and child! Now, while she kneels before thy thron

Oh, tach her, ruler of the skies,

That, while by thy behest alone, Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise No tear is wept to thee unknown, No hair is lost, no sparrow dies! That thou can'st stay the ruthless hand Of dark disease, and soothe its pain; That only by thy stern comma The battle's lost, the soldier's slain

And when upon her pillow lone Her tear-wet cheek is sadly prest. May happier visions beam upon The brightening current of her breas No frowning look nor angry tone Disturbs the Sabbath of her rest.

That from the distant sea or land Thou bring'st the wanderer home again

Prominent Veteran Dead. Rear Admiral Lewis W. Robinson U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia of typhoid pneumonia after an illness of two days. He was 63 years old and a native of New Jersey. He served throughout the war of the rebellion in the west gulf blockading squadron. He passed through the various grades in his branch of the service, reaching that of chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant com-



The Late Rear Admiral Robinson. retired list, with the rank of rear ad-

Duty of G. A. R. Members. The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. has directed attention to the necessity of the newly installed officers in the several posts taking up vigorously and systematically the work of recruiting. The number of soldiers and sailors not yet members of the organization, but who are eligible for membership, is far in excess of the membership of our order. If proper efforts are put forth thousands of these comrades can be induced to unite and aid in the work that must of necessity be done by the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for the needy and deserving veterans and the widows and orphans of deceased comrades. With fruitful fields for recruiting, losses in membership indicate lack of effort. If the Grand Army is to be forceful and heipful, it must continue

strong and active. The commander-in-chief also has directed especial attention to the necessity of the organization at large assisting the comrades of the Southern departments in the work of Memorial them devolves the duty of paying ous rational cemeteries throughout that every grave of a Union soldier posts and comrades. Flags must be commanders will, in their respective departments, direct attention to the matter and urge prompt and liberal made direct to John W. Schall, Adjutant General, Independence Hall, Philthe 18th, neither of which is of any pub- adelphia, who will duly acknowledge lic interest. The first is H. R. 61, by the same to donors, make proper rec-Deuglas, designed to give justices of the ord and transmit amount to the quarermaster general, who will make tailed statement to the national enweapons. This is done by striking out campment. Every post can give something, and the comrades in more favored localities should be willing to aid those who, even though less favored by helpful surroundings, willingly perform the sacred duty of remembering in tribute the brave soldiers "who rest where they wearied and sleep where they fell."

The Fighting at Allatoona. "That reminds me," said Capt. Stone, "of an experience I had, not long ago, down in Georgia. I was making the rounds of our old battlefields and left the train at Allatoona tinction through a Holstein-Friesian to look over the fighting ground at Allatoona Pass, where Gen. Corse 'held such a cow as Sadie ought to be re- the fort.' The station agent eyed me ferred to as "who"—is a resident of a minute, and, noticing my Grand Army button, came to me, introduced ginia Military institute. "God bless himself as Capt. McDaniels of the Confederate service, and said he would be glad to show me over the scene of what he regarded as the hotextracted 123 pounds, 81/2 ounces of test and sharpest battle of the war, if not in all history. It was in truth a Sadie gave during the thirty days' fierce fight, and no one can understand why it was so until he looks enteenth corps, is still alive, residing drown her had it been tanked and over the ground and remembers that in Bonn, Germany, strong and happy, in this pass the very flower of the ply of butter, if packed in the ordinary two armies met in a fierce struggle, bricks, would have served to make in which neither meant to yield. in which neither meant to yield. "Curiously enough, McDaniels' rec-

The Richmond Times is authority by the explosion of a shell in an Iowa or the statement that this poem was regiment. The shell struck in a mass men. The other was the bearing of a Union officer who received his death wound in front of McDaniels' company. The latter saw the wounded officer struggle to his feet, stagger to

a little house near, carry out a chair,

by which he supported himself in

standing position with one hand while with the other he waved his sword and encouraged his men. "His men stood, although the rebels pushed them at every point. McDaniels watched the Union officer until another ball struck him and he doubled forward over the back of the chair, dead. Even then the men stood and the fight went on all along the line. This illustrated the spirit of the 1.944 men, who, in beating off one of Hood's strong divisions, lost 707 of their number, and who 'held the fort. The captain who fell across the chair had the same spirit as the general in command, who, sorely wounded, signaled to Sherman that he would hold his position. He knew and his men know that the holding of Allatoona pass meant the saving of 1,500,000 rations stored there and the maintenance of Sherman's line of communica-

Pension Claim a Thriller. A strange story is related in the case of Mrs. Leander Merchand of Steubenville, O., whose claim has just been secured. The facts form a weirdly mysterious tale.

tions."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Merchand, her husband, was born in Florida, his father being a white forming the same kind of an operaman and his mother an Indian. His tion upon pigs, colts, and calves. It mother died when he was young and a does not take long to perform the trader took him to South Carolina and sold him. He had straight indian hair eat directly after being released from and complexion, but that made no the caponizing board. I would advise difference.

Five years later he was sold to a Mississippi planter, but escaped, and with the appearance and position of later joined a Confederate regiment | the testicles. A person can use any and was captured, and then he enlist- of the large breeds and secure some ed in the 102 Ohio volunteer infantry. very nice capons. The birds that you He was captured by the Confeder- wish to caponize should be fasted 24ates, and after imprisonment in to 36 hours before the operation, And Cohaba prison was exchanged and should be fed very light the first day sent north on the ill-fated Sultan, or two after the operation. which blew up, more than 1,300 sol-

diers losing their lives. When the boat blew up he landed below Arkansas City. He was badly than they are receiving. They are a injured and scalded. He recovered practical and good-sized fowl, differand drifted west, where he met the ing from Plymouth Rock chiefly in present Mrs. Merchand, who taught form and symmetry. There are three him to read and write.

He wrote the facts about his life in a prayer book, which was used to establish the claim. Later in life he became a harmless lunatic, and wandered into a swamp and was drowned. The widow will use the money in buying a plantation in the southwest.

The Fence-Rail Habit. "The fence-rail habit," said the sergeant, "grew on a man. There was no more exhilarating work than breaking up a seasoned cedar rail. A man who mander, in August, 1893, and being did it once wanted to do it again, and promoted to the rank of commander in after doing it again he could split a March, 1895, and that of captain in cedar rail into coarse or fine splinters June, 1898. His last active service by the way he struck it on the hard was at Morris Heights, N. Y., as in- ground or a log. I had a comrade spector of torpedo boat machinery. who had a record of breaking up 500 Sept. 21, 1901, he was placed on the rails, and he reasoned that over 5,000,-600 cedar, walnut and oak rails in the South were burned by soldiers, and that this wholesale destruction gave as much impetus to the barbed wire business as the settling up of the

prairie states. "He located after the war in Nebraska, but got so lonesome with no fence rails in sight that he returned to Ohio, and moved from there when the people began to replace the old rail fences with board and wire fences. A year ago he came to Chicago and I took him out to Fort Sheridan, and incidentally called his attention to the fine grade of the wire fence inclosing the reservation. He was furious, and said if the government really wanted first class, experienced soldiers it cught to build at every fort and camp an oll-fashioned rail fence, and let the boys steal and burn the rails, as a reward for close attention to duty.

Still Is In Rebellion

"I did not surrender," said E. F. Bosye on being examined for membership in the R. A. Smith camp of Confederate veterans at Macon, Ga. This reply called for an explanation, because it is customary for a candidate day in their several localities. Upon for membership to tell where he enlisted and how he was dismissed from proper tribute to the soldier dead of the Confederate service before he can the nation who are buried in the vari- become a member of a camp. Mr. Bosve explained that he was one of the Scuthland. The membership of the 2.000 men of the Western army the Scuthern departments is not who decided that they would go to large, but the comrades are devoted Mexico with their commander, Gen. and enthusiastic, and will see to it Shelby, rather than submit to the humiliation of a surrender. The comor sailor receives on Memorial day its mand marched over the line, where tribute of flag and flowers; but they they disbanded and came home. The must have aid, and contributions are detachment thought they might get therefore earnestly solicited from shelter from the Mexicans and establish a new Confederacy, but the bullgiven, and to that end department fighters were too much in awe of the United States. It is estimated that there are only about fifty or sixty of the Shelby command left. Mr. Bosye contributions. Remittances should be belonged to company H, Fifth Missouri.—Atlanta (Go.) Journal.

Didn't Know His Own Son. During the battle of Antietam, one had been a sharp engagement of artillery and the Confederate battery from Rockbridge, Va., was standing waiting orders when Gen. Lee rode hy and stopped a moment. A dirtyfaced driver about 17 said to him: "General, are you going to put us in again?"

Think of such a question from such a source to the general of the army, especially when that general's name was Lee.

"Yes, my boy," the stately officer kindly answered. "I nave to put you in again. But what is your name? Your face seems familiar, somehow." "I don't wonder you didn't know me. sir," laughed the lad. "I'm so dirty. But I'm Bob."

It was the general's youngest son. whom he had thought safe in the Viryou, my son; do your duty," and the general rode on.

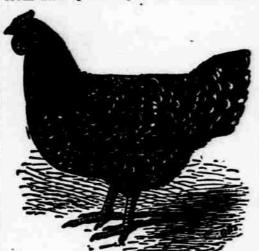
Gen. Osterhaus Hale and Hearty. That grand old hero, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus of the Army of the Tennessee. and who at times commanded the Sevin his \$1st year. He is highly respectofficers and soldiers must stand at atallections of the fight centered on two tention and salute when he passes.



Wm. G. Unitt, in an address Nebraska poultry raisers, said: Capon bears the same relation to cockeral that a steer does to a bull; it is a castrated rooster. But a capon is more quiet, lays on much flesh and fat and remains tender for months. They will weigh from 60 to 75 per cent more than a rooster of the same age and in many Eastern markets will bring from 20 to 30c per pound. The comb and wattles do not grow after the operation if done before they become very prominent, but in some cases it is the practice to cut them off. The feathers of the neck and saddle grow very long and glossy. A capon does not care for the hens, nor crow, nor fight, but will make the finest of mothers for chickens. If in the operation you do not succeed in removing all of the testicle, it will in course of time develop into a very large size and will be found to contain water. Such a bird is known as a slip. F. L. Washburn, in the Oregon Bulletin, No. 31, says: "A slip gains flesh and fat and better flesh than a rooster. But in three or four months after the operation, the comb and wattles grow, the bird develops a crow and chases the hens worse than a cockerel. And I would advise a person to kill such birds if he has any, as they are a great bother upon a poultry farm. In some cases they bring as much money as a capon of the same weight. But if a person is careful in doing the operation there will be no slips to put upon the market. It has been asked by several, is the operation cruel? It is no more cruel than peroperation and the bird will begin to a person to operate upon a few dead ones first so as to become familiar

Mottled Javas.

The Javas, though not as popular



varieties of Javas, the Black, Mottled and White. We illustrate a Mottled Java hen on this page. The plumage of the Mottled Javas is broken black and white in wings, tail and feathers. and the balance of the plumage is evenly mixed with black and white.

Feeding Winter Chicks.

Relative to the feeding of incubator chicks hatched in the winter, a report of the Rhode Island station says: Many people have asked, on seeing the healthy growing, well feathered young chicks, what food we were using. The winter's experience, in which a variety of grains were used, indicates that it is not so much what the food is as how the food is supplied provided there are plenty of starchy, albuminous, and green matters. In nature small seeds, insects and grass furnish food for chickens. These are most abundant in the spring and summer months, and it is at this time that the chickens thrive. To secure the best results foods simulating both the composition and the mechanical character of these should be supplied. For instance, in the summer the tips of grasses are young and tender and easily broken by the chickens. For green stuff to be easily assimilable some plant should be supplied which may also be easily broken. We have found hanging a head of lettuce in the brooder by a string to exactly furnish the desired want, and be greedily even crazily eaten by the chickens.

A Doubtful Method.

At a farmers' institute a speaker said: "Ventilation is a subject of much discussion and experimentation: but no ventilator has ever been invented that will change with the weather,-as is necessary in ventilating a hen house. So, as the attendant must do it, the simplest way will be found the best, and this is to depend entirely upon the windows. On all pleasant days in the winter, when jowls are confined, the windows are opened sufficiently to give the fowls nearly as much sunlight and fresh air as they would get out of doors. At night the windows are closed, and the tion with the German Kali Works. He

We very much doubt the soundness of this advice. Open windows and doors on some days are fruitful sources of colds and catarrhal troubles. It is far better to adopt a scientific method of ventilation and depend on it whenever the poultry house has to be tightly closed.

Guernsey Breeders' Association. The Guernsey breeders of the Inited States held a meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, recently, and elected the following officers: President. Chas. Solveson, Nashotah, Wisconsin: vice president, J. W. Perkins. Kansas City, Missouri; second vice president, F. W. Kimball, Austin. Minnesota; third vice president, John C. Chalmers, Ann Arbor, Michigan: secretary-treasurer, Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wisconsin: additional members of the executive committee W. Nichols, Trempeleau, Wisconsin; M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis-

It is announced that Mr. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 to his institute for medical research. The present plans for the institute call for the immediate erection of a laboratory in New York city for investigation in all departments of medical research.

consin.

The "shank" of a fowl is the lower and scaly joint of the leg-



H. L. Doan: reach trees in G locality (Jacksonville, Illinois), make a stronger growth than they do in Georgia and make larger trees, the soil being stronger. I go through the peach country in that state every winter and notice the difference. The methods of pruning peach trees are the occasion of much discussion amongst growers. The difference of opinion turn chiefly about three practices: Short trunks with rapidly ascending branches, high trunks with more horizontal branches, and shortening in or heading back the annual growth. Each system has distinct merits for particular cases. The nature and fertility of the soil are often the denominating factors in these opposing methods; a system of pruning which suits the slow growth | plowed. This is a task too large to be and hard wood of sandy soil may not generally undertaken by the state. be adapted to the rapid growth and heavier top of trees on stronger soil. We plant one year old trees topping back from 18 inches to 2 feet, getting our trees headed low. The first six weeks after growth begins the trees should be gone over frequently to rub off all sprouts that are not needed. Four or five are left to form the main branches: these should be evenly distributed. Three or four feet of new growth for each branch the first year is considered fair. The first pruning occurs the following winter, cutting back from one-half to a third of the previous year's growth. The low trunk permits a more open top and this is an advantage as the fruit colors up better. One reason for heading back is the necessity of checking the growth and keeping the tree within bounds when it is growing in strong soil. Heading in the branches tends to make a thick topped tree. The in Minnesota are asking for a law best growers give attention to cutting out the unprofitable wood from the center of the trees. The pruning may be made a thinning process. There is a very general neglect in thinning fruit. It should be a rule that no two peaches should stand closer on the same branch than five | that locality. The state entomologist. inches. The fruit from well thinned after a visit to this region, reported: trees usually sells for twice as much as that from overloaded trees and the district, near Lindsay P. O., that farmvigor of the tree is conserved at the ers suffered the most. Here a tract same time. There are two rules to extending one-half mile east and west observe in thinning: First, removal and two miles north and south was of injured or inferior fruits, second, swept almost bare of vegetation. allow no two fruits to stand closer together than the distance which has been decided upon. The time to thin is when the peaches are three-eighths of an inch in diameter; at this size acre piece of stubble which had been they are likely to remain on the tree, the May drop being over. This method of pruning and thinning prevents the trees from breaking.

Michigan Peach Belt.

From Farmers' Review: In the

February 11 number of the Farmers'

Review I notice that we are misinformed in regard to the width of belt, running as it does from St. Jois carried on for thirty or more miles | peared to be almost as numerous aftback from the lake. Neither is it confined to sandy soils; as we have will say that our beautiful city of Grand Rapids is situated about twenty-five miles from the lake, and peaches are drawn to that market from one to twenty miles in nearly every direction; and as high as 1,500 loads of peaches have been counted through the market gates before 7 a. m. in one day, to say nothing of the hundreds of loads that were drawn to the freight houses and commission houses during the day; besides carloads and carloads that were shipped from the many stations outside of the city. The prospects are fair for the coming crop up to this time, February 16, as we have had no zero weather at this point until last night, when the thermometer registered 5 below.-Wells Parish, Ottawa County, Michigan.

News From the Stations and Colleges. Prof. A. T. Wiancko, instructor of agriculture in the University of Nebraska, has resigned, and will go to the Indiana Experiment Station.

Professor R. S. Mackintosh, assistant horticulturist of the Minnesota station, has been elected professor of horticulture in the Alabama Agricultural College. Cornell University is about to lose

its old professor of chemistry, G. C. Caldwell, who will retire with a pension. He has been professor of chemistry there since 1868. The Arizona Agricultural College is to have as professor of Animal Hus-

bandry T. F. McConnell, who has been engaged in the same department of the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Prof. H. A. Huston, for many years director of the Indiana Experiment Station, has resigned to take a posi-

Prof. John W. Gilmore has become agriculturist at the Cornell Experiment Station. He has just returned from the Philippine Islands, where he had been engaged in agricultural work. He taught agrictulture in China for two years.

Prof. Kenyon L. Butterfield has been elected president of the Rhode Island Agricultural College. He was formerly superintendent of Michigan Farmers' Institutes, and has been more recently an instructor in the University of Michigan.

Wisconsin Jersey Breeders Meet. From the Farmers' Review: The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Jersey Breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Fond du Lac, Feb. 12. The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year. President, Hon. E. R. Hicks, Oshkosh; ecretary, F. H. Scribner, Rosendale; treasurer, S. L. Emery, Albion; board of directors, Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove; H. C. Taylor, Orfordville, and R. C. Green, Albion. Voted to have the annual meeting of this association convene hereafter at the time and place of the State Dairymen's Association which will be the second week in February. Items of interest were discussed relative to the interests of Jersey cattle, making a very profitable meeting.-F. H. Scribner, Sec.



has made a report of the insect in vasions of that state during the past year. Among those invasions was that of the grasshoppers, which are looked for every year. The farmers have learned that one of the most trouble some varieties of locusts, the White Mountain Locust (M. Atlantic), are quite local in their habits and can be kept under control by plowing under. The only drawback to this process is the presence of infested land owned by non-residents, which restocks the land of the farmers that have plowed Complaint has frequently been made to the state authorities regarding the condition, and in a number of cases where the land was badly infested the state has paid for having the land



and the farmers in different localities compelling non-residents to plow their land when infested with locusts. In our first illustration in this article we show a store in the Hill River District infested with young grasshoppers on a rainy day. This will give some idea of their abundance in

"It was however in the Hill River date of my visit, June 26, the farmers were complaining bitterly of a 300allowed to lie fallow for two years or more and was very evidently the breeding ground of the pest. In places I found the ground brown with young hoppers not yet ready to fly, and the area referred to presented a scene of desolation not easily forgotten. The young hoppers were working south, and on each succeeding visit I found their limit to be further south. Farmers in the neighborhood worked herowhat is called the Michigan peach | ically in the fight against the unwelbelt. You say that it is confined to come visitation, and about 800 gaia strip about 10 miles wide; adjoin- lons of oil were distributed by the ink lake Michigan and to sandy and entomologist. This oil was judicioussandy loam soils. Now that may be ly used, but the numbers of the inthe case in certain parts of the fruit sects were legion, and, though the hopper-dozers were run back and forth seph in the south to Grand Traverse over the grain all day and day after in the north; but here in the Grand day and bushels of oily corpses river valley successful peach culture dumped upon the road, the pests ap-

er treatment as before." Among the natural enemies of the thousands of acres of peach orchards grasshoppers are the birds. In our on clay and clay loam soils producing second illustration we show English as fine peaches as can be grown in sparrows eating grasshoppers in the the state. To give your readers some streets of Crookston, Minnesota. This



FIG. 2. SPARROWS FEEDING

glish sparrow, which is not generally considered a friend to the farmer. The most effective remedy is the fall plowing of stubble, or the early plowing of the same in the spring. before May 10. But in the infested areas all the farmers must co-operate. If one farmer plows and his neighbor does not, the work of the first is thrown away. Young hoppers, while very small, before they are large enough to avoid the plow, may be plowed under. It is advisable in this case to begin at the edge of the field and plow towards the center.

Meeting of Ayrshire Breeders.

The 28th annual meeting of the Avrshire Breeders' Association was ield at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, January 29, 1903, with about fifty members and visitors present. The officers elected were: Geo. H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H., president; Obatiah Brown, Providence, R. I., Thomas Turnbull, Jr., Casanova, Va.; Charles C. Doe, South Newbury, Vt.; E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H.; vice fowls do not suffer for fresh air until is to have charge of their St. Louis oresidents; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., secretary; N. S. Winsor, Green-Woodville, R. I., J. Andrew Casterline. Dover, N. J., executive committee for three years. The report of the treasurer showed about \$5,000 in treasury. The report of the secretary showed removal by death of six members and twenty-four new members added it was voted to continue the Home Dairy test for the next year with he same premiums.

> Food for the Plum Curculio. Prof. F. M. Webster: The plum curculto no longer confines itself to the wild plum, though it does return. f possible, to the woodlands there. to pass the winter among the fallen leaves; but the plum orchard of the horticulturist offers a better feeding ground, with larger and more attractive varieties than the wild plums of the woodlands. The insect is enabled to breed more unrestrained, and a greater supply of food is offered it. than was possible under the old existing conditions. The inroads of birds upon its numbers in the primeval woods are now greatly reduced. and the few trees that happen to be loca:ed in an occasional chicken park. are the only ones where there is much of the old time trouble from feathered enemies. If there are not plums enough, it can get along with the early peach and some of the apples, in which to breed and feed.